

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT: HONOLULU'S DUTY TO WARD IT OFF FROM TERRITORY

(From Sunday Advertiser)

The question as to whether the territorial status of Hawaii will ever be revealed and the islands put under the administration of a military commission, similar to that proposed for the Panama Canal Zone, is a question that will not down. It is one of the questions of pressing importance to Hawaii that Colonel Parker, Republican candidate for mayor, has discussed with the very highest officials at Washington, including the President, and on which he has possibly a better knowledge than any other man in Hawaii.

"I do not believe that the time will come when the islands will be put under an appointed commission, military or otherwise," he said yesterday, discussing the matter at Republican headquarters, "but, at the same time, the people of Hawaii must not forget that the question has been discussed at Washington and that there might arise conditions, other than war, which would give those who are advocating an appointed commission something to act upon."

Up to Honolulu.

"In this connection, the voters of Honolulu have more depending upon them than perhaps they realize. If government by a federal commission ever should come soon it will be because the government of this island of Oahu has been unsatisfactory from the federal standpoint. It is on this island that the troops are to be stationed, that the forts are to be built, that the navy will have its great drydock and its naval station. What may happen on Hawaii or Maui or Kauai does not particularly concern the federal government; but what happens on Oahu concerns them very much. The federal government is as interested in Oahu as we are, and we have shown ourselves to be, in fact, in good roads, sanitation and efficient police. We must come up to the federal standards in these things, or get out of the way and let the federal government attend to our affairs for us."

"When I say that I am prepared to advocate and work for good roads, properly built and properly maintained, I mean what I say, because I know that we must have them. When I advocate the extension of the garbage system and the bringing of the sanitary condition of the city up to the best standard, I have partly in mind the views of the military authorities in the matter. When I want to improve the police conditions, both as to personnel and strength, I do it because I know that this is to be a military center, the greatest in the Union, and we must have an efficient, well-paid police force to prevent rowdiness on the part of both the soldiers and the townfolk and not allow any bad blood to develop on either side."

Washington Experience Valuable.

"I have been accused of wasting too much of my time in Washington, but I want to say that the time I have spent there has not been wasted, by any manner of means. I have kept in touch with Washington opinion and desires towards Hawaii, and towards Honolulu particularly. I am in a position to talk with firsthand knowledge in regard to a large number of the things we are most interested in so far as congress is concerned. I believe that, as mayor of this city, the acquaintances and the friends I have in Washington would be of the very greatest help to me in many ways and particularly in the matter of warding off government by commission."

"Senator Warren, head of the committee on appropriations, was once the chairman of the military committee and he is one of the men in the senate consulted on all military questions. He is a close friend of mine and I am very positive that with his aid I could do a great deal to convince congress that we do not need a commission government. I am certain that he would keep me in touch with congressional opinion and tip me off if we were falling too far behind and were in danger of losing our territorial status. Of course, I do not have to be mayor to help Honolulu along this line, but I could help better if I were mayor. I would do what I could, mayor or no mayor, as I guess everyone knows."

"Senator Clark, chairman of the judiciary committee, is another close friend of mine and a business associate as well. If I were elected mayor I know I could count on his help when we have something to present to congress, and it is almost certain that Honolulu will be asking some amendments to the Organic Act very soon."

Sounds Foolish to Him.

"It sounds rather foolish to me to have my opponents argue that I am not the man for mayor because I have gone to Washington so frequently. If my trips to the capital had not kept me in touch with congressmen who could and will help us when we need help, there might be some force in the argument. I certainly hope that the time will not come when Honolulu will have to depend upon the senators and congressmen whom either Mr. Fern or Mr. Hustace know, because I don't believe there are any."

"Of course, in fifteen or twenty years, when the Japanese vote becomes very large, it might be that the federal government will have to take over government away, whatever we do. But that is a long time off. What we have to think about now is how to guard ourselves at present, and roads, health and good police are among the essentials. I know what Oahu must have, and those are the things I am advocating and standing for. I do not believe that any intelligent voter will believe that it will be a bad thing to have as mayor a man who knows what is necessary to be done and who has many friends at Washington as well as here willing to help him do those things."

Reciprocity with the United States was the issue in the recent election for a member of the house of commons at McDonald, Manihela. H. L. Richardson, a newspaper man, who favored free trade relations with the United States, was defeated by William Morris by eight hundred majority.

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WAIPOUNALEI--WHERE SMALL FARMING HAS PAID AND SMALL FARMERS ARE PROSPERING

Thrifty Homesteaders From Whom No Kicks Come.

(From Sunday Advertiser)

Written for the Advertiser by

A. L. MOSES,

of Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii.

I came to the Territory of Hawaii ten years ago, and since then have resided in the districts of Hamakua, Hilo, and, for a brief period, in Oahu. I was during that time engaged for six years as a clerk in three different plantation stores, and for two years had charge of the insurance business of the First Bank of Hilo. Four years ago I came to Laupahoehoe, taking charge of E. W. Barnard's general merchandise store and coffee business at that point. For the last two years I have been a partner and active manager of the business. I am also acting postmaster and a notary public.

Some of my people were farmers on the mainland, and I obtained a general knowledge of farming work in that connection. Ever since I have been in the Hawaiian Islands my attention has been directed towards, and I have been interested in, the homestead question.

Personal Acquaintance.

While in the several plantation stores referred to, the adjacent homesteaders were among the customers of the several stores, and I became acquainted with numbers of them.

During the past four years, while I have been at Laupahoehoe and in business for myself, my previous general interest has become specific, for the reason that among my best customers are the homesteaders residing in that immediate vicinity, more particularly those on the Waipounalei and Upper Kilaua homesteads, which immediately join the Laupahoehoe valley on the north and south.

I have seen many statements to the effect that homesteaders cannot make a living in Hawaii, and that homesteading is a failure here, so that for several years past I have kept a memorandum concerning individual homesteaders with whom I was brought directly into contact.

Waipounalei Homesteads.

The Waipounalei homesteads were laid out about 1896, in thirty-nine lots, ranging from six to twenty acres each. About the same time approximately a dozen other lots, averaging a little larger in size, situate mauka of the homesteads, were sold outright by the government and purchased by a number of people who went into the coffee business thereon.

The bottom of the coffee market dropped out shortly afterwards, and most of the original coffee men left the district. Now that the price of coffee is up again, quite a little coffee is coming from these lots, but the bulk of these upper lots are now in pasture, having partially been bought in by the makai homesteaders and the plantation.

Thirty Contented Homesteaders.

There were originally thirty-nine homestead lots laid out in Waipounalei, in addition to the mauka coffee lots above referred to. Some few were transferred by the original occupants, but there are now approximately thirty homesteaders living on these thirty-nine lots, all of the lots being now owned by them, with the exception of about six which have been gathered in by the plantation. Several of the small lots makai have been absorbed by the other homesteaders, as there was not area enough in the smaller lots for the owner to make a living thereon.

Sixteen Years' Occupancy.

The bulk of these thirty-nine have lived on these lands from twelve to sixteen years, and all of them are now making a living on their homesteads, doing occasional outside work for the railroad, on the government roads, for the plantation, and for myself. They are nearly all engaged in diversified farming, having portions of their homestead in cane, corn, taro, vegetables and coffee. They all have pigs, chickens, a few cattle and horses enough for their own use. Quite a number of them own buggies and surreys, in which they drive to church and otherwise use for social and business purposes.

No Homesteads for Sale.

As they all deal with me, I have during the past four years gained a pretty close knowledge of their financial and business status. Of the homesteaders, two are Germans and the other twenty-eight are Portuguese. All of them are married and have children; the great majority of whom are living at home, helping their parents work their homesteads.

All the above thirty homesteaders are well-to-do, as that term applies to their station in life.

I do not know of one of them whose homestead is for sale, or who even thinks of such a thing as trying to sell it.

New and Better Houses.

Most of the original settlers built comparatively cheap buildings. About half of them have made money enough out of their homesteads to build new and improved residences, and to put up barns and other outbuildings. I have sold the material for five new residences to these homesteaders during the past four years. A number of the buildings are worth from \$1000 to \$2000 each, besides which there are the outbuildings.

Purchases Average \$20,000 Per Annum.

My ledger accounts with these thirty homesteaders during the past four years show sales by me to them averaging approximately \$20,000 per annum. They are continually buying from me lumber, cement, lime, agricultural implements, furniture, vehicles and supplies.

plies of all kinds. One of them recently put in a sanitary butcher's shop, with cement floor and drains, costing about \$1500. Most of the homesteaders have families of boys and girls now coming of age. One of them bought a parlor organ last week, and one of his daughters is learning to play the same.

Have Bank Accounts.

The homesteaders' houses are fairly well furnished, with pictures on the walls and rugs on the floor. Without exception they all have flower and vegetable gardens around their houses. One of the homesteaders, to my knowledge, has a bank account of from \$2000 to \$3000; several others have bank accounts. Being located so far from Hilo, several of them have brought me their money to deposit for them. Within the past year one of the homesteaders brought me \$800 to deposit in the bank and another brought me \$500.

The bank deposits do not, by any means, represent all the spare cash owned by these people, as they are of a class not used to depositing in banks and most of them have their cash in hand, and some of them have their money invested, out on mortgage and in other ways.

Sons Who Want Land.

There are about twenty of the sons of these homesteaders who have become or are about to become of age, who have up to the present time been working on their fathers' homesteads most of the time, and part of the time for cash for adjacent employers. To my personal knowledge every one of these young men is desirous of taking up a homestead, if government land can be opened near here of a fit character for homesteading and if the area is large enough to make it worth while. Such size I consider to be not less than thirty acres, and I consider forty acres not any too large.

There is Land Available.

The land lying on the south side of Laupahoehoe gulch and extending to the Kihuna homesteads is of the character which these men will take, and, in good faith, occupy and cultivate as homesteaders. There is no reason to believe that they will not be as successful as their parents have been at Waipounalei.

If anybody wishes to verify my statements, I shall be very glad to go over the matter in detail and go personally with them to see the homesteads and the homesteaders.

Some Items of Income.

The chief single item of income of the individual homesteaders is cane, which they sell to the plantation; second, is coffee; but all of them supplement these by producing corn, taro, vegetables and other farm produce, as well as cattle, pigs, horses and poultry. One of them sold his 1911 crop of coffee to me for \$480. I figured with him last week as to the value of his 1912 crop of coffee and we estimated it at \$525. He told me that he was making such a good profit out of his coffee that he was going to plant two acres more in coffee this year and ten acres more next year.

They have a local cash market for all the pigs, cattle and poultry they can produce. Eggs sell from forty to fifty cents per dozen. One of them told me last week that he had taken in \$150 for pigs which he had raised during the past year, and that he was now taking in about \$7.00 per month for eggs, and he has not nearly as many chickens as some of them.

Homesteading a Success.

Whatever may have been the result of homesteading in other portions of the island, and I admit there have been many failures, I know of my own knowledge that it has been a success at Waipounalei, and I am positive that it will be a like success if the same class of people are permitted to homestead the similar lands lying on the opposite side of the Laupahoehoe gulch.

FEEBLE QUAKES

ARE RECORDED

TECHNOLOGY STATION, October 24, 1912.—For the week ending with yesterday there is little to report concerning the activity of the Volcano. In all essentials it remains as described in recent reports, veiled completely by day, except for rare momentary glimpses by the rising, swirling cloud of fumes. By night short occasional views disclose no noticeable changes. Owing to much rain in the evening, the pit has been less under observation than usual. During the past seven days no measure of the depth has been secured.

On the whole the illumination of the fumes by night has been feeble, though on one or two evenings, especially that of Saturday, October 19, and that of Sunday, October 20, there were intervals in the late evening during which the illumination was strong with occasional bright flaring. Also in the early morning hours of October 23 there was relatively strong illumination for a considerable time.

Of late all such spasmodic periods of strong illumination, when these have been observed at close range, have been due to small flows pouring out over the frozen surface of the lake from one or more of the numerous tiny openings in the crust. It is presumed that the illuminations observed this past week have been caused in this way also, although, as it happens, none have occurred when observers were at the pit. Hence it is considered that the slow rise of the lava column is continuing. A careful measure of depth will be made at the earliest opportunity. The wheezing and hissing noises, due to gas escaping through blow-holes, continues without abatement.

Feeble Earthquakes.

Several earthquakes have been registered the past week, though all have been very, very feeble, and possibly none. Perhaps it should be stated at this point that a great majority of the shocks to be reported have been and probably will be so feeble that an attentive observer could not possibly perceive them, even though they were ten to fifty times as strong as they have been.

In the early morning of October 17, between five and eight o'clock, a very feeble shock was registered. Confused and intertwined overrunning of the lines of the seismogram make it impossible to discover with which time line the trace of the shock belongs. Hence its time of occurrence is not known more exactly, nor any of its dimensions.

On October 18, beginning at about 1:43 a. m., there is registered for a few minutes an irregular wave motion which dies away by merging indistinguishably with the ever-present micro-seismic waves. In the opinion of the writer, it may be the chief phase of a teleseismic disturbance of moderate energy originating at moderate distance. No servicable measurements of it could be made.

On October 18 a feeble local shock, originating at a distance of about thirty miles (according to present formula) began at 12:10:52 noon and ended at 12:12:40 p. m. H. S. T. This manifested an intensity a little more than one-twentieth that of the minimum shock perceptible to the senses.

On October 20, from 10:40:21 a. m. to 10:50:07 a. m. H. S. T., there was registered a feeble local shock which manifested an intensity of about 1:40 that of the minimum sensible shock. On this same date a shock occurred beginning at 7:57:52 p. m. and ending at 7:58:44 p. m. H. S. T. This originated at a distance of about 25 miles from this station. This was a definite earthquake, not a group of "volcanic tremors" yet its intensity was less than 1:100 that of the minimum. Another, still more feeble, still a definite earthquake, originating at like distance, began at 4:32:59 p. m., and ended at 4:33:53 p. m. H. S. T.

On October 21 a disturbance, possibly a group of volcanic tremors simply was registered from 5:26:23.5 a. m. to 5:27:07 a. m. H. S. T. Its intensity was about 1:60th the minimum.

Another was registered from 3:41:31 to 3:41:50 p. m. H. S. T. Its intensity was negligible.

On October 22 a disturbance of ambiguous character was registered from 11:15:22 a. m. to 11:16:29 a. m. H. S. T. Its intensity was about 1:60th.

A very feeble local shock, unquestionably a shock, was registered on October 23, beginning at 4:52:43 a. m., ending at 4:53:15 a. m. H. S. T. It originated at a distance of 18-19 miles. Its intensity was about 1:50th that of the minimum sensible shock.

A shock of greater energy than these occurred at an unknown time in the early morning of October 24, later than 00:50 a. m. H. S. T. It was strong enough to start the ordinary seismograph but too weak to write a distinguishable record on this instrument. For a second time the driving clock of the major tronometer stopped, for no discernible reason, before the occurrence of the shock, so that no record of the time of occurrence, of the distance of origin, or of the intensity of the motion was obtained. Very respectfully,
H. O. WOOD, Associate.

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H. O. WOOD, Associate.

INDEPENDENTS DRAW A CROWD

Cohen Gets Applause—Hustace Declares Parker "Hoo- kano" and Unfit.

J. C. Cohen had the center of the stage and all the limelight for forty-five minutes at the Home Rule-Independent-Labor rally at Anala Park last night, during which time he was roundly cheered and his various good points (in his speech) applauded. The independent candidate for the senate apparently had the crowd with him.

Something like a thousand people, the majority of them voters, were out to hear the speakers of the evening, Kalaokalani Sr., the "Grand Old Man" of the Home Rule party, presiding. His remarks were listened to with attention, but this was not the case when several other Hawaiian spellbinders mounted the rostrum. There were half a dozen or so noisy ones present, who took up for the Democratic side of the campaign, and the police had to caution them to put the soft pedal on.

Joe Cohen made the longest speech, but the only interruptions were those of applause.

His Stand.

"Owing allegiance to no political party, I appear before you as an independent candidate for senator," said Cohen. "If elected as such, I shall be free from any obligation to either the Republican or Democratic party. Neither of these two organizations will be able to whip me into line for the passage of party measures, whether good or bad. No central committee will be able to send for me to dictate my policy in the senate. I shall take orders from only one source, and that source is the common people. What they may want I shall work for, because I represent them and am their candidate. The people want to know what their candidates will do if elected. You have attended the meetings of both parties, and you have yet to hear one of them get up and say what he stands for and what he is going to do for you. The nearest they come to this is to say they stand for the platform. Ask them what their platform is, and most of them will be unable to answer you, and I wager you most of them have not even read it."

What Platforms Are.

"Platforms are too often only vehicles to carry one to election, to be cast aside as soon as the candidate gets into office. This has been too often the case in Hawaii, as I may be able to prove to you later. In the past the platform pledges for the people have been forgotten, while the pledges for the big interests were remembered. In this manner the big interests get everything and the common people get what is left, and that is nothing."

"This, my friends, is what has impelled me to run as an independent."

WARSHIPS MAY REPAIR AT PEARL HARBOR WITHIN YEAR

Machine Shops, Floating Crane and Wharf Will Be Ready--Drydock Finish Will Come in 1915.

Within a year the entire personnel of the United States naval station in Honolulu will move to Pearl Harbor, the local buildings will be left vacant, Camp Verry will be stripped of all its marines, who will occupy the new quarters at Pearl Harbor now under construction, and the navy people will only retain possession of the wharves on Allen street for use of navy vessels.

The great 1000-foot drydock at Pearl Harbor will not be completed until 1915, but within fifteen months vessels which may require repairs of a minor nature, but not docking, can be cared for. In the machine shops there will be a vast amount of machinery. The seven industrial buildings will soon be completed and turned over to the navy department. The machinery is to be installed by a chief engineer, a line officer, who will be sent here, while a naval contractor will also be detailed for service at Pearl Harbor, to look after vessel repairs and all constructive work.

Wharf Recommended.

Until a wharf is built near the naval station, repair work will be only of a minor class, but Admiral Cowles has sent a recommendation for the immediate building of a wharf capable of taking care of vessels of medium classification.

Drydock Plans Here.

"The plans for the drydock extension from 800 to 1000 feet have been received," said Admiral Cowles yesterday. "We yet need to enter into an agreement with the company which will do this work. Presumably it is now being done by the company which is now building the 800-foot portion. For this additional work nearly a million dollars has been appropriated by congress."

"I do not expect the drydock to be finished until 1915. The delay is due to changes found necessary in the method of construction, but the concreting of the second section has progressed fifty per cent and is holding properly. We appear now to have the right method. The old concrete in section one is being removed and will be replaced by new. There is no further indication of the bottom rising, and I believe everything is satisfactory."

"The dock is to be extended into the harbor, rather than on the shore end, as the latter method would involve the taking out of the contractor's plant, and in addition it would have to be dry excavation, which would make the job very expensive. The harbor-end extension will be comparatively easy, and the only thing necessary will

be to build walls on the sides to take the part of the land which forms the sides of the 800-foot portion.

Floating Crane Soon.

"The piles have been driven for the pump well. The floating crane will be ready in about four months, the work of putting on the superstructure on the caisson being done at one of our wharves here by the company which built it in San Francisco. This crane will be used in much of the construction work to come at Pearl Harbor. It will be towed to the harbor as soon as the contractors have finished their work on it. This crane cost about \$330,000."

"The contract for the building of the administration building has been let to the Concanon Company, and the work should be finished in about six or eight months, when we will move down to Pearl Harbor and abandon the present station. Just what will be done with it I do not know. I do not know that the navy will need the grounds. The contract for building the officers' quarters has been let to Spalding, who is building the marine barracks and officers' quarters. The navy will build the magazine and hospital, and not let it out by contract. This work can go ahead when machinery is installed in some of the industrial buildings."

"We have recommended a wharf for the harbor, so that vessels may come in and lie alongside. There is a small wharf now, but only small cargoes can be landed there, and these are generally landed at Honolulu and shipped on our barges towed by a navy tug."

What of a Local Station?

Admiral Cowles had no information as to what disposition will be made of the Honolulu naval station grounds, but as the navy wishes to retain only the navy wharves, it is possible that the war department may get the grounds and use them eventually as a site for the army headquarters building and quartermaster and commissary supply building. The grounds are more than ample for these purposes and still leave much for park purposes.

The local naval station is a quiet reserve just now, for the admiral and captain of the yard are the only officers on duty there, the paymaster maintaining an office which he visits each day for only a short time. By June or July, 1913, the entire staff will be at Pearl Harbor.

Within a year warships will be welcomed at the station, and repairs to a certain extent can be made there and its value proven long in advance of the completion of the dock.

"Sam Parker is hookano; half the time he is in California," said Charles Hustace Jr., speaking in Hawaiian last night at the Anala Park meeting of the Home Rule and Independent candidates. When he directed his talk along the wahine vein many were the giggles and laughs he evoked from the suffragists present.

Speaking in English, Hustace said, among other things: "I was formerly a Republican but now I am an Independent. I came out as soon as could be and announced myself as a candidate for the mayoralty. They are afraid of me. The newspapers are misleading you entirely. If I am to be your next mayor, remember there are no strings on me. There is no 'come here' and no 'go there,' with Hustace. I am altogether too independent for all of them."

"As chairman of the second board of supervisors I made a record. There were six Hawaiians with me on the board and we made a record which has not been equaled. I claim I saved county government in this city. We would have gone to the wall entirely—billy up—but for the business methods we followed when funds were short and we were beset with difficulties on all sides. That board claimed the honor of starting the belt road on this island."

Not Fit for Office.

"The Republicans have nominated men who are not fit for office. Take, for instance, the candidate for mayor. What fitness has he for the office? I have had twenty-five years experience in the banking business in this city. It was pitiful to me to stand here and listen the other night to his qualifications. The business men have been crying for efficiency. Why don't they put up men who are fit for office?"

"Of the nominees for the board only three men are fit through business experience. Paris is an able man, but he has little show to be elected. Bartlett will win out but should he fall by the wayside there will be no others who have experience, who may be able to do the work. If McClellan should fall there is not a man left fit to be elected. Elect seven men from the three tickets and put me at the head and I guarantee you good city government." There was a good deal more said along these lines by the speaker.

Among other speakers were William Ahia and Bill White.

Judge George J. Becker, seventy-five years old, a leading criminal lawyer of Kansas, who was an attorney in the famous Hillman insurance case, died at Lawrence. Judge Becker had been a member of the legislature, mayor and postmaster of Lawrence.

"The best service progressive Republicans can render their party and their country is to vote for Wilson." This is the advice given by United States Senator John D. Works, Republican, of California, in a long statement made public in Washington.

SPRAINS.

Sprains require careful treatment. Keep quiet and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. It will remove the soreness and quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. For sale by Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hustace on Parker.